

**MEADE COUNTY REPORT
OF
ENDANGERED, THREATENED, AND SPECIAL CONCERN
PLANTS, ANIMALS, AND NATURAL COMMUNITIES
OF
KENTUCKY**

**KENTUCKY STATE NATURE
PRESERVES COMMISSION
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Kentucky State Nature Preserves Commission

Key for County List Report

Within a county, elements are arranged first by taxonomic complexity (plants first, natural communities last), and second by scientific name. A key to status, ranks, and count data fields follows.

STATUS

KSNPC: Kentucky State Nature Preserves Commission status:

N or blank = none E = endangered T = threatened S = special concern H = historic X = extirpated

USESA: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service status:

blank = none C = candidate LT = listed as threatened LE = listed as endangered

SOMC = Species of Management Concern

RANKS

GRANK: Estimate of element abundance on a global scale:

G1 = Critically imperiled

GU = Unrankable

G2 = Imperiled

G#? = Inexact rank (e.g. G2?)

G3 = Vulnerable

G#Q = Questionable taxonomy

G4 = Apparently secure

G#T# = Intraspecific taxa (Subspecies and variety abundances are coded with a 'T' suffix; the 'G' portion of the rank then refers to the entire species)

G5 = Secure

GH = Historic, possibly extinct

GNR = Unranked

GX = Presumed extinct

GNA = Not applicable

SRANK: Estimate of element abundance in Kentucky:

S1 = Critically imperiled

SU = Unrankable

S2 = Imperiled

S#? = Inexact rank (e.g. G2?)

S3 = Vulnerable

S#Q = Questionable taxonomy

S4 = Apparently secure

S#T# = Intraspecific taxa

S5 = Secure

SNR = Unranked

SH = Historic, possibly extirpated

SNA = Not applicable

SX = Presumed extirpated

Migratory species may have separate ranks for different population segments (e.g. S1B, S2N, S4M):

S#B = Rank of breeding population

S#N = Rank of non-breeding population

S#M = Rank of transient population

COUNT DATA FIELDS

OF OCCURRENCES: Number of occurrences of a particular element from a county. Column headings are as follows:

E - currently reported from the county

H - reported from the county but not seen for at least 20 years

F - reported from county & cannot be relocated but for which further inventory is needed

X - known to be extirpated from the county

U - reported from a county but cannot be mapped to a quadrangle or exact location.

The data from which the county report is generated is continually updated. The date on which the report was created is in the report footer. Contact KSNPC for a current copy of the report.

Please note that the quantity and quality of data collected by the Kentucky Natural Heritage Program are dependent on the research and observations of many individuals and organizations. In most cases, this information is not the result of comprehensive or site-specific field surveys; many natural areas in Kentucky have never been thoroughly surveyed, and new species of plants and animals are still being discovered. For these reasons, the Kentucky Natural Heritage Program cannot provide a definitive statement on the presence, absence, or condition of biological elements in any part of Kentucky. Heritage reports summarize the existing information known to the Kentucky Natural Heritage Program at the time of the request regarding the biological elements or locations in question. They should never be regarded as final statements on the elements or areas being considered, nor should they be substituted for on-site surveys required for environmental assessments.

KSNPC appreciates the submission of any endangered species data for Kentucky from field observations. For information on data reporting or other data services provided by KSNPC, please contact the Data Manager at:

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County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statutes	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
						E	H	F	X	U
Meade	Vascular Plants	<i>Fimbristylis puberula</i>	Hairy Fimbristylis	T /	G5 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
		Reported in savannahs, bogs, meadows and prairies, open limestone, chert or sandstone glades; cedar glades on limestone in KY.								
Meade	Vascular Plants	<i>Heteranthera limosa</i>	Blue Mud-plantain	S /	G5 / S2S3	1	0	0	0	0
		SLOUGHS, POND MARGINS AND MUD FLATS.								
Meade	Vascular Plants	<i>Lespedeza capitata</i>	Round-head Bush-clover	S /	G5 / S3	1	0	0	0	0
		Prairie patches on limestone.								
Meade	Vascular Plants	<i>Sedum telephioides</i>	Allegheny Stonecrop	T /	G4 / S2	1	0	1	0	0
		Cliffs and knobs, dry rock ledges and cliff in mts.								
Meade	Vascular Plants	<i>Spiranthes magnicamporum</i>	Great Plains Ladies'-tresses	T /	G4 / S2	2	0	0	0	0
		Calcareous soil in prairies, and glades.								
Meade	Freshwater Mussels	<i>Plethobasus cyphus</i>	Sheepnose	E / C	G3 / S1	0	1	0	0	0
		Usually found in large rivers in current on mud, sand, or gravel bottoms at depth of 1-2 meters or more (Baker 1928, Parmalee 1967, Gordon and Layzer 1989).								
Meade	Freshwater Mussels	<i>Pleurobema clava</i>	Clubshell	E / LE	G2 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
		This species is an inhabitant of small streams and rivers (Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944; Ortmann 1919,1925), although in Kentucky it is known from moderately large rivers. Often deeply buried in the substrate and consequently difficult to find (Watters 1987).								
Meade	Crustaceans	<i>Gammarus bousfieldi</i>	Bousfield's Amphipod	E / SOMC	G1 / S1	3	2	0	0	0
		POOLS OR AREAS WITH LITTLE CURRENT, DEEP MUD-DETRITUS BOTTOMS, AND BEDS OF EMERGENT VEGETATION (COLE AND MINCKLEY 1961).								
Meade	Crustaceans	<i>Orconectes inermis inermis</i>	Ghost Crayfish	S /	G5T3T4 / S3	4	4	0	0	0
		SUBTERRANEAN WATERS (HOBBS 1989).								
Meade	Diplopods	<i>Pseudotremia amphiorax</i>	A Cave Obligate Milliped	T /	G1G2 / S1S2	0	1	0	0	0
		CAVE OBLIGATE SPECIES.								
Meade	Insects	<i>Calephelis muticum</i>	Swamp Metalmark	T /	G3 / S2	1	0	1	0	0
		WET MEADOWS, MARSHES AND BOGS (OPLER AND MALIKUL 1992).								
Meade	Insects	<i>Dryobius sexnotatus</i>	Sixbanded Longhorn Beetle	T / SOMC	GNR / S1					
		Appears to be dependent on climax hardwood forest habitat, where it principally lives on sugar maple and, to a lesser extent, beech and elm (Perry et al. 1974, Schweitzer 1989). Mid June to mid July is when adults are typically found (Mike Bratton, pers comm).								
Meade	Insects	<i>Polygonia faunus</i>	Green Comma	H /	G5 / SH	0	1	0	0	0
		A species of boreal forests, most often seen along streams, roadsides, sipping moisture from dirt roads or in glades or outcrops. Not regularly seen in the east south of where spruce and fir are common or below about 1300 meters in the Appalachians.. Reports from hot deciduous forests (e.g. around Philadelphia) are in error.								
Meade	Insects	<i>Satyrrium favonius ontario</i>	Northern Hairstreak	S /	G4T4 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
		<i>S. favonius</i> is found in woods or edges with evergreen or deciduous oaks (Opler and Malikul 1992). Main habitat requirements are black jack oak (<i>Quercus marilandica</i>) and a nectar source such as farkleberry (<i>Vaccinium arboreum</i>) or dogbane (<i>Apocynum cannabinum</i>) (L.D. Gibson pers comm).								
Meade	Fishes	<i>Amblyopsis spelaea</i>	Northern Cavefish	S / SOMC	G4 / S3	2	2	0	0	0
		SUBTERRANEAN STREAMS WITH CONSOLIDATED MUD-ROCK SUBSTRATES IN SHOALS AND SILT-SAND SUBSTRATES IN POOLS (KUEHNE 1962, POULSON 1963, CLAY 1975, COOPER 1980).								
Meade	Fishes	<i>Lota lota</i>	Burbot	S /	G5 / SU	0	1	0	0	0
		KENTUCKY SPECIMENS GENERALLY COME FROM MEDIUM TO LARGE-SIZE RIVERS. IN THE NORTH, THEY INHABIT COOL, LARGE, AND DEEP RIVERS AND LAKES (BECKER 1983, PFLIEGER 1975, SCOTT AND CROSSMAN 1973, SMITH 1979, TRAUTMAN 1981).								
Meade	Fishes	<i>Noturus stigmosus</i>	Northern Madtom	S / SOMC	G3 / S2S3	0	1	0	0	0
		LARGE STREAMS AND RIVERS IN MODERATE TO SWIFT CURRENT OVER GRAVEL AND SAND, AND SOMETIMES DEBRIS OR PONDWEED FOR COVER (BURR AND WARREN 1986, ETNIER AND STARNES 1993).								

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Meade	Amphibians	<i>Cryptobranchus alleganiensis alleganiensis</i>	Eastern Hellbender	S / SOMC	G3G4T3T4 / S3	0	3	0	0	0
		CONFINED TO RUNNING WATERS OF FAIRLY LARGE STREAMS AND RIVERS.								
Meade	Amphibians	<i>Hyla versicolor</i>	Gray Treefrog	S /	G5 / S2S3	13	0	0	0	0
		PERMANENT AND TEMPORARY PONDS IN SEMI-OPEN HABITATS. NATIVE HABITAT IS UNKNOWN.								
Meade	Breeding Birds	<i>Accipiter striatus</i>	Sharp-shinned Hawk	S /	G5 / S3B,S4N	1	0	0	0	0
		FOREST AND OPEN WOODLAND, CONIFEROUS, MIXED, OR DECIDUOUS, PRIMARILY IN CONIF. IN MORE NORTHERN AND MOUNTAINOUS PORTION OF RANGE (B83COM01NA). MIGRATES THROUGH VARIOUS HABITATS, MAINLY ALONG RIDGES, LAKESHORES, & COASTLINES (B83NAT01NA).								
Meade	Breeding Birds	<i>Aimophila aestivalis</i>	Bachman's Sparrow	E / SOMC	G3 / S1B	0	0	0	2	0
		OPEN PINE WOODS WITH SCATTERED BUSHES OR UNDERSTORY, BRUSHY OR OVERGROWN HILLSIDES, OVERGROWN FIELDS WITH THICKETS AND BRAMBLES, GRASSY ORCHARDS.								
Meade	Breeding Birds	<i>Ammodramus henslowii</i>	Henslow's Sparrow	S / SOMC	G4 / S3B	1	1	0	0	0
		OPEN FIELDS & MEADOWS W/ GRASS INTERSPERSED W/ WEEDS OR SHRUBBY VEG., ESPEC. IN DAMP OR LOW-LYING AREAS, ADJACENT TO SALT MARSH IN SOME AREAS. IN MIGRATION & WINTER ALSO IN GRASSY AREAS ADJACENT TO PINE WOODS OR SECOND-GROWTH WOODS.								
Meade	Breeding Birds	<i>Cistothorus platensis</i>	Sedge Wren	S /	G5 / S3B	0	1	0	0	0
		Grasslands and savanna, especially where wet or boggy, sedge marshes, locally in dry cultivated grainfields. In migration and winter also in brushy grasslands. (B83COM01NA)								
Meade	Breeding Birds	<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	Bald Eagle	T / LT	G5 / S2B,S2S3 N	1	0	0	0	0
		PRIMARILY NEAR SEACOASTS, RIVERS, AND LARGE LAKES. PREFERENTIALLY ROOSTS IN CONIFERS IN WINTER IN SOME AREAS. IN WINTER, MAY ASSOCIATE WITH WATERFOWL CONCENTRATIONS OR CONGREGATE IN AREAS WITH ABUNDANT DEAD FISH (B82GRI01NA).								
Meade	Breeding Birds	<i>Riparia riparia</i>	Bank Swallow	S /	G5 / S3B	1	0	0	0	0
		OPEN AND PARTLY OPEN SITUATIONS, FREQUENTLY NEAR FLOWING WATER (B83COM01NA).								
Meade	Breeding Birds	<i>Thryomanes bewickii</i>	Bewick's Wren	S / SOMC	G5 / S3B	1	0	0	0	0
		BRUSHY AREAS, THICKETS AND SCRUB IN OPEN COUNTRY, OPEN AND RIPARIAN WOODLAND, AND CHAPARRAL, MORE COMMONLY IN ARID REGIONS BUT LOCALLY ALSO IN HUMID AREAS (SUBTROPICAL AND TEMPERATE ZONES) (B83COM01NA). FOUND IN COUNTRY TOWNS AND FARMS								
Meade	Mammals	<i>Myotis grisescens</i>	Gray Myotis	T / LE	G3 / S2	1	0	0	1	0
		Gray bats use primarily caves throughout the year, although they move from one cave to another seasonally. Males and young of the year use different caves in summer than females.								
Meade	Mammals	<i>Myotis sodalis</i>	Indiana Bat	E / LE	G2 / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
		Indiana bats use primarily caves for hibernacula, although they are occasionally found in old mine portals.								
Meade	Communities	<i>Deep soil mesophytic forest</i>		/	GNR / S2	1	0	0	0	0
Meade	Communities	<i>Limestone barrens</i>		/	GNR / S2	4	0	0	0	0
Meade	Communities	<i>Limestone slope glade</i>		/	GNR / S2S3	3	0	0	0	0